THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 49. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE TYSON in our firm ceased on the thirty-first of December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

29my 2041 Shanghai, 29th Feb., 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER ROSE JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo.

TAIT & Co.

31ma 1639 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our firm, ceased yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.

31ma 1644 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD CARTER is a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

CARTER & Co.

31ma 1572 Shanghai, 31st Dec., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma 2185 March 18th, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup, Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspberry Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oystors, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend

"THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,"
And
"THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20sc-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital—£2,000,000.

Annual incomes from Fire and Life business have been :—

1862.....£135,000.
1864.....£307,000.
1866.....£449,000.

Chairman of the Company,
Bernard Hall, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Chairman in London,
Peter M'Lagan, Esq., M.P., London and Edinburgh.
Actuary and General Manager,
J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Liverpool.
Sub-Manager,
Thos. Walton Thomson, Liverpool.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £15,000 on any one approved Building or Merchandise, for 1, 3, 6, 9 or 12 months, at the lowest current rates of premium.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

o 2274 Shanghai, 28th March, 1868.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

THE following reduced rates are now charged for Short Period Risks, viz:—

One month ..... ⅛ per cent.
Three months..... ½ "
Six months ..... ⅝ "

Policies can be renewed from one or three months, to longer periods, by payment of above proportionate rates.

FRAZAR & Co.
Agents.

o 2274 Shanghai, 28th March, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATH.

At Kiukiang, on the 19th Inst., at 3.15 P.M., of Dysentery, Mr. Johannes Scharfenort, native of Prussia, late of Shanghai, aged 29 years.

LATEST DATES

England..(*tel.*)..	Feb. 29	Hankow.....	Mar. 22
Hongkong,.....	Mar. 22	Nagasaki,.....	22
Foochow.....	" 23	Yokohama,.....	" 21
Tientsin,.....	" 14	Osaka	" 14

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Dec. 14 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... " 5 } Jan. 27th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	*Day. Max.*	*Night. Min.*	*Day. Max.*
Mar. 18	40	50	50	68
" 19	40	55	54	68
" 20	50	69	60	72
" 21	52	56	60	70
" 22	41	49	62	70
" 23	37	49	48	64
" 24	44	46	50	62
" 25	43	48	50	62
" 26	43	49	52	64

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	
Mar. 14 L.W.	11.45	12.09	East	4	b	30.16	51
" 14 H.W.	4.05	20.04	"	5	r	30.06	49
" 15 L.W.	0.10	18.04	N. E.	5	o	30 13	49
" 15 H.W.	4.35	18.11	N.EbyN	4	o	30.16	48
" 16 L.W.	0.36	14.08	"	4	o	30.28	46
" 16 H.W.	5.03	18.02	N. N. E.	3	o	30.25	44
" 17 H.W.	5.56	18.09	"	2	o	30.28	41
" 17 L.W.	1.40	14.09	N. E.	2	o	30.27	44
" 18 H.W.	7.38	17.07	N. N. W.	1	o	30.25	41
" 18 L.W.	3.32	13.07	E. by S.	1	b	30.20	48
" 19 H.W.	9.10	18.04	S. S. E.	4	b	30.15	53
" 19 L.W.	5.24	12.06	"	7	o	30.00	52
" 20 L.W.	6.20	13.07	"	2	r	29.96	56
" 20 H.W.	10.12	18.11	South	3	o	29.94	60

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; x. calm.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at noon.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAR. 28, 1868.

During the last fortnight, no further detailed news has reached us from the North. A report came down that the rebels had retreated Southward; but the fact that communication with the interior was still cut off, and that a courier carrying the Peking mail was killed by them, shows that they cannot have moved far. The alarm excited by their first appearance seems, however, to have been allayed; and though troops continue to pour southwards, no apprehension is entertained for the safety of the capital. A greater danger exists that the insurection may gain ground, in districts that have been drained of troops to protect Peking. The Governors of the neighbouring provinces have marched every available man to the scene of action, and as Honan and Shense are nests of rebels, it is not unlikely that authority may be disturbed there, on so favourable an occasion.

Li-hung-chang alone of all the magnates in the North of China has disobeyed the call to his sovereign's aid, and to those who have followed this mandarin's career the fact will be full of significance. Rightly or wrongly, he has long been credited with an ambition that all the honours Imperial favor has showered upon him, fail to satisfy. In close alliance with Tsen-kwo-fan, he has long held predominant power; and on one remarkable occasion openly declined obedience to an order which would have tended to weaken their joint position. We allude to his refusal to give up the seals of his viceroyalty to other than Tsen-kwo-fan; the latter it will be remembered, simultaneously declining to venture himself in the capital, when ordered to take his post at the Board of War. Now, another attempt is being made to destroy the power of these two formidable subjects, which Li seems equally determined to resist. We mentioned on a previous occasion that, immediately after the new year, Li went on a pilgrimage to the tomb of Confucius, and was away on it five days. This was taken much amiss by the Imperial authorities; for at the time of his setting out, the Imperial thunders were sounding in his ears, and their lightnings flashing about his head, urging him on to defend the capital and the sacred tombs of the Imperial house, within sight of which the rebels were then said to be encamped. It is impossible to say whether they look on this act as an act of dilatoriness in not rushing to their safety, or whether they view it still more strongly, as an evidence of disaffection. Be this as it may, Tso-kung-pao erst Viceroy of Fokhien and Chekeang, who has of late been unsuccessfully combating the Mahomedans in Shense, has been ordered to take over from Li the supreme command of the northern army, on the latter's arrival in Chihli. But into Chihli Li declines to march, and what the result may be, it is impossible to say. Time will show whether he is on the point of attempting to realise the ambitious designs attributed to him, or whether he merely clings to a position which is the safety both of himself and Tsen-kwo-fan, who shares with him the dislike and distrust of the Dowager Empress. One thing only is certain. In spite of all the Imperial thunders and remonstrances, Li is still in the province of Shantung; and the Government is gravely alarmed at his attitude.

Summary of News.

The cold weather is lasting singularly long this year. Since a few warm days about six weeks ago, which seemed to forebode an early summer, northerly winds have steadily prevailed. On the 21st however, the sun crossed the equator, and we may expect an early change in the monsoon. Symptoms of change are already showing themselves. On Friday, a warm southerly wind was blowing; and in the evening a violent thunderstorm occurred, with vivid forked lightning. Considerable excitement was created among the Chinese on account of the new yamên in the Maloo being struck by it. Various surmises were afloat as to the reason; Fung-Shuey, of course, being chiefly blamed for the mishap. About 3 a.m. however, the wind chopped suddenly round to the North-west, and blew a heavy gale from that quarter; and, as a strange contrast to the violent thunderstorm experienced on Friday, we may mention that the *Kiangse*, on her return from Ningpo during Tuesday night, encountered snow and sleet.

The new flag of the North-German Confederation was formally hoisted on the 22nd instant. The ceremony should have taken place on the 1st April; but was anticipated, as the 22nd March is the King of Prussia's birthday. At 8 A.M., therefore, the "Vineta" and the German merchant ships in harbour hoisted their respective flags. At 9 A.M., a salute of 21 guns was fired from the former vessel, to inaugurate the new tricolor; and at noon a further salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of His Majesty.

We hear of the presence of pirates rather uncomfortably close to Shanghai. After the *White Adder* had been got off and come up to Shanghai, a boat was sent down to recover some anchors which had been left in the bed of the river at the Spit. Three Chinese boats, however, were already on the spot, who fired at and drove her back at her best speed. After long delay, the Master has at length begged that a Court of enquiry may be held to enquire into the cause of the *White Adder* grounding. It is possible the circumstances may exonerate the pilot from great blame; it is possible also that the accident may have been the result of ignorance or carelessness. In either case an enquiry is necessary, for the sake of the pilot himself on the first supposition, for the sake of other vessels frequenting the port, on the second. Owing to the master's delay however, the pilot has left the port for his cruising ground, and will probably remain there until the ship has left, and no prosecution is to be dreaded.

The Taoutai has issued peremptory orders for the immediate interment of all unburied coffins within the district of Shanghai. He says "for two years past, the Revenue Commissioners and Military Commandants have been urging this; the pencil has been worn bare with writing and the lips sore with speaking, but no attention has been paid and very few have, as yet, buried their dead. We have, out of our own stipend, interred in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, more than 6000 of those who have no relatives or whose relatives cannot afford the cost of burial. Those too possessing the means have, by our orders, interred their dead. Still in many places, the unburied coffins are so many, as to be almost piled on each other, and now that the spring has come, the foul exhalations from these will be great; so our orders for immediate interment must be enforced, in order to avoid the out-break of a pestilence. For the burial of the poor we have already given funds, and now issue this for the information of the natives and those from other parts, that all unburied coffins belonging to them must be interred before the Spring Sacrifices (12th of the 3rd Moon, or April 4th). Neglecting this you will be brought before the court and punished according to law."

The property known as Alpha Farm has been sold by auction for Tls. 2,300. Three lots of land at Sikawei brought Tls. 6.00 per mow. For a plot at Hankow there was no bidding.

The French Gun Boat *Déroulède* has been sold by auction, for Tls. 3,700. The *Mirage* was sold for Tls. 700.

Report says the steamer *Douglas* has been chartered by the P. & O. Company for six months at $8,000 per month, charterer finding coal.

The ship *Mary Francis* from Cardiff, coal laden, got on shore on the North Bank last week. A pilot got her off, but she was so badly injured that she sunk in shallow water near Gutzlaff; and has since beaten further in shore where she has become a total wreck.

The following decision was arrived at by a Court of enquiry held to enquire into the circumstances.

"We are of opinion that the Master of the *Mary Francis* evinced a great want of judgment in trying to enter the River Yangtsze in thick weather without a Pilot, especially as this was his first voyage to Shanghai. But inasmuch as everything appears to have been done to save life and property, when the ship was in danger, we consider a severe reprimand on the Master will meet the requirements of the case. And sentence him to be severely reprimanded accordingly."

A vast number of junks have left the port lately. Complaints are made by the Ningpo and Yangtze steamers, of the large number always moored irregularly at Woosung and at the Light-ship. The *Kiangse* especially complains of the difficulty she finds, in threading her way past the Light-ship on a dark night. Would it not be possible to give the pilots authority to enforce the clearance of a certain channel?

On the 11th inst., the Nienfei still held the district round Ho-chien-foo, about 120 miles from Peking, and within a much shorter distance of Tientsin. A town in the neighborhood was sacked, and the Jesuit Mission destroyed; the priests escaping most narrowly. Prince Kung is said to have been named Generalissimo of the five armies now in Chih-li; and troops leave Peking for the South daily, in large numbers. No alarm is felt, however, for the safety of the capital; and the bannermen, who were all under arms a month ago, are no longer seen in full armour in the streets. The courier with the English mail, leaving Peking on the 20th February, was stopped, robbed and murdered by Nienfei. A correspondent writes.—The 27th ult. was the day appointed for choosing a wife for the Emperor. 120 virgins went into the palace the evening before, as candidates for this honour; and seven of the most eligible were retained for closer inspection. We have not yet been informed who is the fortunate one. The Dowager Empress decides, but the Emperor has the privilege of having "a look see" for himself. The ages of the ladies vary from 11 to 19. The Emperor is now fourteen according to Chinese reckoning.

No trade is doing at Nagasaki, except in arms and ammunition. This still continues in spite of the prohibition. The feeling in Nagasaki on the subject of the merciless attack on the crew of the French boat, is that no blows will be struck, but that the matter will be settled by a money compensation. A correspondent says—"the other night some excitement was caused by the governor notifying foreigners that the settlement was about to be attacked, and that everybody had better look out for his life and property. The alarm continued until a force was landed from the men of war to keep guard during the night, when the citizens went to bed and were not afterwards disturbed."

Hongkong papers bring no news of particular interest. A census has been published, by which it appears the total population of Hongkong is 117,471, of which 2,151 are Europeans and Americans. A commission has been appointed to enquire into the working of the Stamp Act.

Yokohama papers brought by the *Phase* contain details of the massacre at Osaka which was reported by the English mail steamer; but none of the culprits seem to have been yet captured, or any definite result to negociations on the subject to have been attained. The *Japan Gazette* announces the loss of the Russian steamer *Wolga* on the evening of the 7th instant. She foundered while "lying to" in a gale, about 30 miles W. S. W. of Nii y sima. A boat and 13 persons are missing—the Captain, wife and child are saved; but nothing of the ship or stores.

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Editorial Selections.

COAL IN CHINA.

It is now more than six months since the question of the Chinkiang coal mines was brought prominently before the public, by Mr. Consul Markham. He it was who had discovered their existence, in the range of hills which sweeps in a westerly direction from Chinkiang to Nanking, parallel to the Yantsz'e; and it has been through his able and energetic action, that the provincial authorities have been induced to take into their serious consideration the advisability of allowing foreigners to work them. He has had many difficulties to encounter from the local officials, and many impediments have been thrown in his way; but he has taken the matter up with such vigour, and pressed it so earnestly, that his efforts now stand in a fair way to be crowned with success. The question is before the Viceroy at present, and it is not at all improbable that his consent may be obtained for carrying out the scheme as proposed.

The mines which were discovered by Mr. Markham last autumn at Kootzé-tan and Pa-whoi, were formerly worked by the Chinese. They were abandoned, however, about eight or ten years ago, in consequence of the pits getting filled with water; and since then no effort has been made to resume operations. The Kootzé-tan mines are about thirty miles west of Chinkiang, near the village of Lung Tan. This village is connected with the Yangtze by a fine broad creek, which is navigable for flat-bottomed cargo boats all the year round. During the summer and autumn, it has an average depth of not less than eight feet. The coal beds lie about two miles inland from Lung Tan, and are situated in a deep gorge between two ranges of hills, which trend N. W. and S. E. and attain a height of 600 or 700 feet. The openings of the pits have been closed for some years, but all round are great piles of refuse and coal dust. There are four or five such openings in the valley; and from the heaps of refuse surrounding them, several specimens of coal have been collected and forwarded down here for examination. We are happy to say that the reports of the engineers to whom they were submitted were highly satisfactory. In fact, much more so than might have been expected from the fact that the specimens had been, for years, exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and were originally left behind as worthless. It should be also borne in mind that the Chinese had only worked the mere surface strata; they had never got to the deeper and more valuable seams. The Pa-whoi mines are about twelve miles south of Lung Tan, and some six miles in a direct line from the Yangtsze. A creek which falls into the latter near Single Tree Hill reaches within three or four miles of the mines. The out-crop of the coal is in an open valley, through which a range of low undulating hills sweep in a north westerly direction; their greatest height scarcely exceeding 60 to 80 feet. The Pa-whoi-shan mountains which border the valley on the South, run almost due West, and attain a height of 700 to 800 feet. The principal pit at Pa-whoi is at present open, and is probably from 30 to 40 feet in depth. It is more than half filled, however, with water, so that the thickness and dip of the seam cannot be ascertained. The Chinese owners assert that it is fourteen feet thick, and that the coal was supplied to the Government steamers during the Tai-ping occupation of Nanking. Its quality is much finer than that of Kootzé Tan, and several pieces which were procured near the mouth of the pit, were reported on very favorably and pronounced to be superior to any China coal hitherto procured by foreigners.

Among the many questions which are likely to assume importance in the forthcoming revision of the treaty, there is none perhaps which merits more careful attention than the opening of the mineral resources of the country to foreign enterprise and foreign capital. To foreigners it is one of considerable moment, both as a new source of industry and as an effective means of breaking down the barriers behind which Chinese exclusiveness has entrenched itself. But to the Chinese themselves, it is of still graver and more serious import. It affects them politically and economically; and is fraught with important consequences for their future history. From the economical point of view, there can be no doubt of the vast advantages that would result to the Chinese people from the working of the mines throughout the country. To an impoverished and starving population, there can be no more ready or remunerative source of industry. Coal, Iron, Silver, Lead and a hundred other minerals, are riches which Providence has placed within easy reach; and it needs only a little energy and vigorous action, to make them available for the wants of the starving millions that are now a source of weakness and of danger to the Empire. Did the country possess any true patriots amongst its rulers,—men who feel an interest in the people and to whom their weal and woe are beyond all other considerations,—such a state of things as we at present see, could not continue to exist for a day. There is not, perhaps, in my civilised country in the world, more misery and more destitution than now exists in the northern provinces of China; and yet there is scarcely any country we could name, that is more blessed by God with the natural gifts of a fertile soil and unbounded mineral resources. Of the former, the masses are too poor and too much cramped in their means to be able to avail themselves as they otherwise might; while of the latter, which would afford immediate and remunerative employment for hundreds of thousands, there is nothing to prevent the people availing themselves, except the ignorant and selfish policy of the rulers. It is very questionable, however, whether any Government possess the right to restrict the industry of its people and thus take bread out of their mouths. Providence has placed the means of subsistence in the earth, for the people's use and benefit. They are theirs by indestructible rights; and we cannot see how any Government can be entitled to say to its subjects—"you have been driven to destitution and misery, the ordinary means of livelihood are taken out of your hands; but you may starve and die before we will permit you to work the mines." But whatever may be the opinions of the Chinese on this subject, there can only be one view of it taken by Foreigners; and that is that it would be criminal to encourage, in fact wrong to permit any government, thus to ignore the duty it owes to its people when we can so easily prevent its doing so.

Politically, there can be no more short-sighted policy pursued by the Government, than that of not opening up the mines throughout the country. It is a perfectly well ascertained fact, that want is the principal cause of rebellion in China. The bands of marauders which have annually devastated Hoopeh An-hwey and Honan during the past five or six years, and who have latterly assumed more formidable proportions in Shantung, Shansi and Chihli, are well known to have originally sprung and to be mainly recruited from, the unemployed and destitute populations of those provinces. There is no more submissive or easily governed people than the Chinese, and if they only had work they would be the last in the world to rebel. It should also be borne in mind that the presence of foreigners in any part of China, is an element of strength rather than of weakness for the Government. Wherever they have settled, there the Imperial rule is most firmly established; and it is only in those provinces where foreigners are not, that rebellion and disaffection are almost universal. Facts such as these are very likely to be ignored by the Chinese; but they should not be forgotten by foreigners, when the Treaty of Tientsin is under revision.

Touching the difficulties which stand in the way of working the mines—we must confess that we fail to see any sufficiently serious to counterbalance, in the slightest degree, the benefits that would result from such a policy. With railways and telegraphs, the case is different; there may no doubt be many impediments which stand in the way of working these latter; but we can discover none of sufficient moment to interfere with mining operations. The Chinese say that they are afraid the presence of foreigners in the inland districts would lead to riots and other disturbances; but nothing can be easier than to limit their number in each district to three or four, and thus prevent the slightest chance of trouble. A Chief Engineer and two or three assistants to superintend the works, are all that would be needed at any mine; and from such a small body not the least possible danger need be apprehended. When the Chinese require the services of foreigners to drill their troops or manufacture munitions of war, we never hear this cry of danger from their presence, although they live in the midst of turbulent and unruly troops. It is only when the question of mines or railways is introduced, that the bugbear is raised. But the explanation is easy—in one case the interest of the mandarins is at stake, in the other the interests of the people. For the former, any sacrifice can be made; but as for the people, who cares for them? God help them—their Government wont.

We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Markham has recently sent in a scheme to the Viceroy of these provinces, for the working of the Chinkiang coal mines, which ought to allay the fear of the most conservative officials. He is leaving nothing undone to lay the matter in a clear light before the Chinese, and we wish him very success in his endeavours. He certainly deserves the thanks of the entire foreign community in China.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is seldom, in these quiet work-a-day times, that the commercial world is treated to such a genuine piece of nature as the wail which has escaped from Messrs. Ashton & Co., in the form of two circulars, addressed to the Directors, Shareholders, Policy-holders, and Insurers of the North-China Marine Insurance Company. The wheel of fortune goes round with unchanging irregularity, and some, buoyed by hope, cling to their particular little spoke until it arrives at the highest point, only to find themselves hurled from their lofty position, and left for a time well-nigh senseless on the ground; while others, who have been able to endure the giddy height to which they may have climbed, are fain, when the inevitable revolution brings them round once more to their starting point, to drop off weary and exhausted, and crawl away with him who has had the heavy fall, to gather breath for a fresh effort. The inexorable Fates are practised surgeons, and with keen knife and ready shears, they snip the thread of the prosperous merchant or banker, bringing him by some unforeseen calamity, in the hey-day of his prosperity, prone to earth; or by lopping off some trusted connexion they cripple him for years to come. Here, some well known firm whose name has become as a household word, and upon whose integrity he has staked a large portion of his means collapses; while there, some young house which in its infancy he has taken by the hand and guided to opulence, or some foreign constituent whose interests he has developed beyond expectation, coolly withdraws his hand with—"thank you I can walk alone now," or—"on and after such a date we purpose conducting our own business." Sharp must be the anguish, cruel the disappointment which many a merchant has to endure in meeting such changes of fortune. Cherished schemes have to be relinquished; sometimes retrenchment and even personal discomfort are undergone, but in silence and without complaint. One and all business men seem to have agreed that, alike from feelings of prudence and dignity, they will make no sign to the outer world to show when the iron has gone home.

But Messrs. Ashton & Co. are influenced by no such considerations. Their hopes have been disappointed, and they cannot restrain themselves. A cherished source of revenue has been withdrawn, and they are unable to contain their indignation at such an ill turn of fortune. They have suffered amputation at the hands of Fate; the hurt is very sore, and they bellow lustily; for they are determined that the whole world shall know about it. Never was bad luck like unto their bad luck; never was "first class influential firm" so illused; and so transported do they become with a sense of their own wrongs, that, before they are half through with their lament, they shut their eyes and strike out indiscriminately at friend and foe. It is not to be wondered at if, under such circumstances, and in such a frame of mind, Messrs. Ashton & Co., have dealt themselves far harder blows, and done themselves much more injury than they have to any others. Indeed, looking at the question simply as one of business polity, it is somewhat astonishing that a firm of such "business experience," "high standing," and "influence" as Messrs. Ashton & Co. loudly claim for themselves in their protest, should think it worth their while to take such marked action, on the withdrawal of so trifling an income as their commission on the North China Insurance Co.'s business shows; still more so, that they should so palpably "expose their hand" to rival Houses. At first sight there is something quite touching in the disinterested anxiety which Messrs. Ashton & Co. evince for the welfare of the Company. All their arguments are bent towards one point, the inevitable loss to, if not the total annihilation of, the Company, in the event of its being carried on for the new term under fresh auspices. No word is breathed of personal loss to themselves. True, they do advert to the past prosperity of the Company, and to the care which they have bestowed upon its nurture; but it is only in a spirit of tender regret lest so promising a plant should be blighted by being placed in less experienced hands; and it is only on closer examination that we are able to discover indications which force upon us, however unwillingly, the conviction that there are other interests which they are far more anxious to advance than those of the Insurance Company. In the tone in which they impugn the sagacity of their Directors, as well as the votes of their fellow shareholders, it is not difficult to trace a want of courtesy; while the effect of their disinterested anxiety for the welfare of the Company is somewhat marred by the unwarranted insinuations thrown out, and by the threat—which they do not even attempt to veil—that, in the event of their wishes not being acceded to, they will be the first to endeavour to compass the destruction of the institution which they take so much credit for having fostered.

The absurdity of the arguments advanced by Messrs. Ashton & Co. to establish their position, must be very apparent to every one acquainted with the subject of which they treat; but, as they illustrate the views of a firm of so much "influence" and "high standing" on so important a question, it may not be uninteresting to discuss them in detail. The main argument which pervades both circulars, and to support which they have issued an analysis of the London business of the Company from 1863 to 1867, is that they, having been

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the principal supporters of the Company (contributing by their own shewing one fourth of the total amount of premia received in England), their "opinions" are of more "weight" than those of any number of shareholders who have not so contributed to the prosperity of the London office. That, in point of fact, their wishes should have been consulted first, as being the only parties capable of giving a "weighty opinion" on the subject. And in the list which they append of the names of the firms which voted against a "Merchant Agency," it is not difficult to detect an inclination to make as little as possible of the commercial status of these gentlemen, and their ability to contribute business to the Company in future. One Shanghai merchant is described as of "the Imperial Customs;" another well-known shareholder is obscurely noticed as "of Yokohama," while the partner in a Hankow English firm is only denominated "the Portuguese Consul." Having prepared the mind of the shareholders and public in this way, they go on to plead their cause.

But it is surprising that, at the very outset it should have escaped the notice of Messrs. Ashton & Co. that, in this position which they advance, they supply an argument against themselves. They cannot suppose the Directors ignorant of the small amount of support which the London office of the Company has received from the general body of the shareholders; and being many of them largely engaged in the export of goods from Great Britain, they are the best judges of the motives which have induced them to influence their insurances on the other side away from the Office, when it would have been so manifestly to their own interests to increase their contribution to the Company. The same remark applies to other shareholders; and it is exactly to correct the condition on which Messrs. Ashton & Co. found their claim, that the present change has been resolved upon. It would certainly be a matter for regret should Messrs. Ashton & Co. carry into effect the threat which they are pleased to hold out, and withdraw their support from the Company; and it is to be hoped that, upon calmer consideration, they may see the inadvisability of such a step. But in any case there is surely a little presumption in assuming that the deficiency thus caused would not be far more than made up by the united contributions of other shareholders. And even should the business, under the new management, only equal the present figures, we are inclined to think that it would be a much more satisfactory state of affairs to see the contributions distributed over the entire body of the shareholders, than to find such a preponderance of it coming from a single firm, and that firm one which, it is evident from the tone which they now assume, is liable to fail the Company at any time. Messrs. Ashton & Co. simply consulted their own interest in bringing their business to the Company for which they are agents, and in the emolument which has consequently accrued to them they have found an ample return for any exertions which they have put forth in its cause. It is therefore most unreasonable that they should raise such an outcry, on the expression of a wish by their fellow shareholders to have an independent office; and we certainly think that a grateful remembrance of past favors would be a much more becoming attitude than such ungracious threats as they employ. In mentioning the circumstance that "The North-China Insurance Company has from its commencement been managed in London by a Mercantile House," Messrs. Ashton & Co. carefully abstain from all reference to the fact that it was also so managed in Hongkong at the outset; but we have not heard that the opening of an independent office there has resulted in such direful consequences as they predict for the London Branch. On the contrary, we are informed that public confidence and business have greatly increased.

No greater fallacy could possibly be advanced than that "it is unreasonable "to expect from a trustworthy and respectable Secretary, engaged at a fixed "salary, as much activity and zeal as "from those whose remuneration depends "solely upon their zeal and success." Every impartial man must admit that the first element, in an underwriter qualified to take the management of such an office as the "North China," is that calm and judicial mind which, unbiassed by any personal or pecuniary interest, enables him to form a just estimate of each individual risk which is offered for his acceptance. No merchant, be he ever so single-minded, can fail to be occasionally influenced, perhaps unconsciously, when each premium which he takes puts a commission into his pocket; and in Insurance, where a single bad risk wipes off so many hard earned premia, it is of the utmost importance that there should not be even the possibility of any interest counter to that of the Company. A salaried official has his character to sustain, his business reputation to increase, and having no trade of his own to look after, he has nothing to divert his attention, or clash with the pure interests of his employers. It is no "weak objection" that "merchants do not like to expose their "business by effecting their insurance "through another merchant:" On the contrary, the principle is one which is found to exert a most potent influence in every department of trade, especially in that with the East, which is now being so keenly contested; and we will venture to say that there is hardly a merchant who, if he were asked whether he preferred to insure his goods with a public office or through a rival firm, would not reply in favor of the former. Neither do we think that Messrs. Ashton & Co. state the case at all fairly, when they say that "the objection "would be clearly increased by the plan "proposed, as the business done would "thereby be exposed to the three members of the Direction who are to assist "the secretary." They must be aware that the duties of an Underwriter need be subject to no supervision from the Directors, as they cannot be expected to possess the practical acquaintance with the nature of each individual risk, which is required to render their opinion of value. It is only with reference to the duties of the Secretary and Treasurer, that their assistance would be required, except in very extraordinary cases. And, even supposing that once a week the entire business was passed under their notice, it will be seen at once that this scheme is not open to the same objection as when each individual risk is brought under the notice of another merchant.

But the continuance of a private Mercantile House as agents in London, is open to a much more serious objection than the mere exposure of risks outwards, as it must necessarily curtail the operations of the Company in China. A great proportion of the Insurances on Tea and Silk shipped here, is now effected in other offices in London—simply because merchants object to have to apply to another mercantile house for payment in case of loss. In almost every instance some question of detail, often of great delicacy, will arise; and while business-men have no objection to expose their arrangements, when necessary, to a professional Underwriter, they have the greatest objection to discuss such matters with another merchant, and carefully avoid placing themselves in circumstances which might compel them to do so. With a separate office in London, doubtless much business now beyond the Company's reach would be placed with the office here.

So far, the arguments advanced by Messrs. Ashton & Co., though absurd and untenable, are still excusable in the distressing circumstances in which they seem to find themselves placed, and they are at least devoid of anything directly offensive to the feelings or prejudicial to the interests of other shareholders. But here they appear to have forgotten not only what is due to themselves, but also to their friends, and use language which, in justice to the body of shareholders, ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Their opening statement that "the substituted plan proposed appears to have been resolved upon without proper information, consideration or deliberation," has been so fully answered in the able letter addressed to them by Mr. J. Thorne, that it is unnecessary to say anything further on the subject. But what follows is so very involved, and withal is conceived in a spirit of such amazing self sufficiency, while it is so insulting to the understanding of those to whom it is addressed, that it can only be excused in view of the evidently excited condition of the writers. They say that "the shareholders have been almost exclusively "in China, and as great success has attended the office they do not appear to "contemplate the possibility of serious "misfortune." What is the meaning of this clause? Do Messrs. Ashton & Co. intend to say that if the business is left in their hands misfortune will be averted? Or, that in the event of its arising, they will relieve the shareholders of its onus? Or do they not rather cast a doubt upon the preparedness of the shareholders to meet such an event, and insinuate that in such a case the Company would be all the better for the assistance of a firm of such "high standing," "financial knowledge," "experience" and "influence" as themselves? Indeed they leave little room to doubt that this is their meaning, as they immediately add that "the Policy holders and Insurers in "Great Britain have a direct interest in "knowing that the office is established "on a sound basis, that its paid up "capital bears some proportion to the "amount of liability assumed, and that "the subscribed capital uncalled up is "due by shareholders well able to pay." This seems to us to be little short of a direct imputation of insolvency on the part of the shareholders, and the Company should be much obliged to Messrs. Ashton & Co. for thus trying to damage its credit. But in case of any such "sudden emergency," it must be a comfort to all parties to know that, the Company being unlimited, Messrs. Ashton & Co. would have ample opportunity for the "exercise of their financial knowledge" in paying up the deficit. In this helpless condition of affairs, it is suggested that "a "liberal distribution of shares in Eng-"land would afford the security which "is required;" and by way of comfort the Company is informed that "its shares "are looked upon by some influential "parties with some degree of favor!" But in order to have them favorably received they must be put before these persons by "those in whom they have confidence." And who, we naturally ask, are those to whom the public looks up with so much confidence? Who but Messrs. Ashton & Co.! Truly, when we reflect that all this is addressed to a body of shareholders, several of whom are held by the commercial world to be of quite as good, if not better standing than those who write it, we are lost in wonder at such modest assurance.

But modest assurance becomes very much like unblushing effrontery in their concluding appeal. "We may "refer with confidence to the experience "of the Shanghai Board, as to the way "in which the credit of the Company "has been maintained by us through "very trying times." We should think it must well-nigh have taken away the Shanghai Board's breath to read this; and it would perhaps not have been amiss, had Messrs. Ashton & Co. (as they have been so communicative in other respects) given a few anecdotes illustrative of the support they have given the Company. Possibly they might be able to tell the public of some case of "sudden emergency," in which, the Company having an insufficiency of funds in London, they came to the rescue. Though this we should think scarcely probable in the case of an institution well known to have such a large unemployed balance in the hands of London Bankers. Or perhaps they refer to some occasion on which their "high standing" and "financial knowledge" enabled them to conduct a brilliant exchange operation, very much to the advantage of the Company. But there is no concealing the fact that being entrusted with the control of such an account as that of the North China Insurance Co. in London must strengthen the credit of any firm, no matter what its standing; and we think Messrs. Ashton & Co. would have shown good taste by avoiding all allusion to the subject. Whatever "trying times" they may have known, we believe there have been none in the history of the Company; and the reference to anything of the kind must be classed among the injurious insinuations with which both the circulars abound. In conclusion, we must congratulate the Shareholders upon the fact that, whatever may be the advantages or disadvantages of the new management, such dangerous and unwarranted proceedings as the publishing of accounts without the Directors' sanction will in future be avoided.

JAPAN.

The vexatious point in our dealings with Japan is that we are being perpetually disappointed. No sooner do we fancy that we have established ourselves on a satisfactory footing with the natives, than all our hopes are dashed by some wild and unlooked for act of violence. The "comity and friendship" which we hoped existed, is constantly disturbed by a sudden outburst of fury, which shows we have only a superficial understanding with the natives. One while it is a group of foreigners riding on the great national highway who are assaulted, at another time it is a couple of British Officers on a sketching party, innocently and peacably following the most harmless of recreations; again it is a company of British sailors who are confessed, even by enemies, to be men of good character; now it is a larger quarry that has been assailed by the weapons of the assassins; and though the victims are not Englishmen but Frenchmen, we cannot but feel the event in the light of a great calamity. The recent massacre, for the word is not too large a one to apply to so sanguinary an outrage, has no pretext that we can reasonably allow, and though rumour states that diplomatic wisdom may induce the application of a non-intervention policy, we cannot but feel that the event unsettles every thing afresh. We are so inclined to magnify the civilization of Japan and to contrast its growth in arts and arms with that of the Middle Kingdom, that we feel a strange incredulity when tidings like those just received, reach us. But why should the sentimentalism of sciolists and savans deceive us. The old and hackneyed quotation about scratching the Russian and finding the Tartar underneath, applies, in a sense, with ten-fold force to Japan, China, and all Oriental nations. We may admire their curios and, after reading the laudatory accounts of travellers, we may affect a *dilletante* enthusiasm for their religious, moral, or political institutions; but the fact remains deep and indelible—underneath the outer coat appears the barbarian. We may make treaties, and credit and receive ambassadors, but the forms of civilised diplomacy are only a thin cover to hide the real state of affairs. We cannot disguise the fact that we are treating with a government which is torn and convulsed with the throes of revolution, and with a people who are actuated by savage instincts. We shall not greatly err if we say that Japan, under its Daimios, Tycoons, and Mikados, represents a state of civilisation similar to that of England under

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the Plantagenets. The present historical epoch finds a parallel in the wars of the Roses; and Toza, Chosiu, and Satsuma, represent, not inaptly, Clifford, York, and Warwick. Keeping this fact in mind, we shall not wonder if the violent outrages which were so frequent in our own land in the age of iron, occur now in the fair but misgoverned region with which we have lately come in contact. The contending parties with whose quarrel we are involved, in spite of ourselves, represent what we were four centuries ago. Let us not misunderstand them. Not only are the East and West at variance, but the two great principles of Free Government and Feudalism are opposed front to front. Hence these ghastly tragedies, hence these wild acts of vengeance, not emanating from a hostile government, but from the ardent passions of individuals and the clannishness of baronial retainers. If we read the last news from Japan in the light of these considerations, we shall understand the matter better. One point however seems at present of paramount importance. Will the French and English representatives regard this as an affront and injury to their respective sovereigns, or will the sword of vengeance be wielded only by the countrymen of the murdered sailors? Whichever course is adopted, bloodshed and disturbance must ensue. Only we must be careful not to regard the act which invites retribution as a national one; it is but the outcome of individual hostility, and the conditions of a certain stage of civilization.

CHINESE PROGRESS.

To those who think that the Chinese authorities are willing to adopt western ideas and western civilization where they are clearly advantageous, and who hope for a gradual amelioration of Chinese institutions, as the changed views of the people render it practicable, the proclamation of the Taotai,—a translation of which we have already published,—must be welcome as a strange corroboration of their hopes, if not of their convictions. The last event which was claimed as a proof of the approaching dissolution of Chinese exclusiveness and conceit, was the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as chief of an embassy to the Western Powers; but this was variously interpreted, while the present utterance will be hailed as something positive, and of undoubted import. It is impossible to estimate to what extent oriental haughtiness is prepared to bend, or oriental ignorance to confess its want of knowledge; but we cannot remain blind to the fact that increasing contract with foreigners, and a more accurate knowledge of the outer world have produced a more thorough appreciation of western appliances, in the minds of Chinese officials. Straws show the course of a current as well as larger objects, and the present proclamation, urging strongly upon the inhabitants of Shanghai to repair to the Tea gardens and have themselves and their children vaccinated without charge, is an unmistakeable indication of altered times.

In the document announcing the establishment of the Foreign College at Peking, the literary classes throughout the empire were disarmed in their anticipated hostility to the project, by the soothing information that the foreign ideas which would be taught, had been borrowed from China when it was in its palmy days. Thus it was represented that they were throwing off their modern degeneracy, and following up the lost threads of their ancient classical glories. But in the present document, we have no such self-deception, no such misrepresentation to the people. The Taotai says, "we believe the only remedy for this evil is the system of inoculation by cow-pox introduced from abroad into China," and again, "we have, therefore, engaged the services of accomplished scholars acquainted with the foreign system of inoculation by cow-pox, and established a hall in the gardens at the back of the Ching-hwang-meau, to be opened on the 15th of the 2nd moon." This is explicit enough, and shows that, for the considerable advantage which he expects will accrue to the people under his rule, from the adoption of vaccination, he is prepared to acknowledge the discovery to be of foreign origin. The Taotai himself has no misgivings as to its efficacy, and in order that it may be accessible to all classes, he offers a bonus to the very poor to induce them to undergo the operation. In doing this, we must give him credit for enlightened benevolence and disinterested motives, although the present case may by many be regarded as one of those contradictions which are continually to be observed in China, one of those exceptions which are popularly said to prove the rule. But vaccination is by no means of recent introduction into China. So far back as 1805, Dr. Alexander Pearson of the East India Company's service, then at Canton, wrote a pamphlet explaining vaccination, and this was translated into Chinese by Sir George Staunton, and widely circulated. When it is remembered that Dr. Jenner published his first work "an Inquiry into the causes and effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ (Cow-pox)" only in 1798, it will be seen that Canton and the province of Kwang-tung generally were not far behind the West in receiving in some measure the benefit of the discovery. Since the time when Dr. Pearson instructed a number of Chinamen at Canton in the art of inoculation, it has been very widely diffused over China, and has met with ready acceptance; although on two occasions when small-pox had almost disappeared, the natural indifference of the Chinese to things not affecting their present welfare, caused the vaccine matter to be lost, and it had to be introduced again from Luzon.

Even in the interests of foreigners, there is every reason for encouraging the vaccination of the Chinese by whom we are surrounded. If the prevalence of this disease is lessened amongst the natives, there is a danger the less for foreigners. Besides, there is a secondary advantage to be derived from the authoritative recommendation of a foreign discovery. It is an open confession to the Chinese people that all their classical scholars, ancient and modern, have been unequal to the task of discovering this preventive of small-pox. It is an avowal of weakness and inadequacy, where it had been formerly believed there was strength and the most complete capability. It is singular, however, that while the Chinese officials have always carefully guarded against being supposed to be indebted to foreign ideas, many of their medical practitioners have appealed to their countrymen for patronage, on the ground of their being acquainted with the foreign system of medicine. The Taotai now appeals to his subjects to avail themselves of a foreign discovery, with his personal guarantee that it will be perfectly effectual. We hope it will not be long before he takes up some other foreign idea, which he may see it to be his own interest and that of his countrymen, to recommend for their adoption.

CHINKIANG.

A correspondent writes, under date 21st instant:—"The road between this port and Peking would seem to be open again. Native advices just received, report the Nienfei to have retired to a point some 400 li from the capital, exact locality not mentioned. Tso-kung-pao, Le-kung-poo, and the Governors of Anhwuy, Kiangsu and Honan are said to have arrived at Peking with considerable bodies of troops for the protection of the Emperor; but there seems to be a tolerably decided opinion among well-informed natives, that he has fled to Jehol, though his departure may have been kept tolerably secret. The Empress Regent appears to have administered a very severe rebuke to Le-Hung-chang, for the tardiness of his movements in succouring the Imperial throne in the hour of danger. He is evidently in disgrace, as Tso-kung-pao has been appointed Generalissimo of all the armies, operating in the North. General Low, one of the ablest of Le's officers, is said to have point blank refused to march to the relief of Peking. This was partly from pique at not being fairly treated in a recent distribution of rewards, and partly from his quarrelling with Le on various grounds. Rumour has it that this officer has disappeared, and no one knows his whereabouts. It will go hard with him, if he chances to fall into the hands of the Imperialists, and it will be a bad thing for the latter, if so energetic and able (as Chinese Generals go) an officer, has turned rebel.

NAGASAKI.

News has reached us of an attack by Japanese, on the crew of the launch of a French man-of-war, at Sakkai, about three miles from Osaca, resulting in the death of 1 officer and 11 men and the wounding of three or four others—it is to be feared mortally. Particulars as we have heard them, are to the effect that the French minister and a party of officers had been on shore at Osaca, and were returning on board, but finding the weather rough and the bar dangerous, ordered the Launch down to Sakkai, purposing to embark there. For this place they started, but after proceeding for some distance, were turned back by a party of Japanese officials. The news of the attack on the Launch soon transpired and armed boats were sent on shore from the French men-of-war lying in the roads, these met the launch drifting out with engineer and one man on board, the only persons unhurt. They stated that the attack had been made without the slightest provocation while the boats crew were waiting. The men, who were unarmed, having been shot down, and in some instances, we understand, cut down. The perpetrators of this brutal murder are, it appears followers of Prince Tosa (of the same country as the supposed murderers some time since in Nagasaki, of two sailors of H. M. I. *Icarus*.) The Japanese Government, we hear, had the whole matter in hand, shut up the Tosa Yashcki's in Osaka, made prisoners of all his followers and seized one of his vessels lying in the port. The French Minister and officers swore over the graves of their murdered countrymen that prompt vengeance should be meted out to Tosa. To the time of the *Manila's* departure, we do not hear of any arrangement having been come to with the French minister, though the Government appears desirous to make every reparation. It is lamentable that this horrible event should have occurred almost immediately after the punishment by death of the officer of Bizen, who had fired on the foreign settlement at Kobe, and just as matters at Osaka and Kobe had been settled in a most friendly and satisfactory manner.

TIENTSIN.

I have very little additional news to send you respecting the rebellion, beyond the fact that we hear, every now and then, of fights having taken place between the Imperialist and rebel forces. On the afternoon of the 29th February the authorities reported the rebels as having begun to retreat to the south west, and that it was their intention to withdraw, at once, most of the soldiers from the ramparts of Tientsin, in order to give confidence to the people of the city and suburbs. For some days past many small bodies of people who have fled from their homes, in consequence of the approach or proximity of the rebels, have been arriving in the Tientsin suburbs. The magistrate has been endeavoring to persuade them to return to their homes, telling them the rebels cannot move further north. There was a rumor, early on the 5th March, that a considerable body of rebels was at Shinchow, about 400 *li* from Tientsin, and in the evening the authorities stated that they had gone west and were now at Ho luh (pronounced here Hwaeloo) a district city 711 *li* from Tientsin situated on the grand route from Peking and Tientsin to Shansu, thereby preventing the merchants coming from Shansu to Tientsin.

During the forenoon of the 10th March, there were rumors current in town that a large body of rebels were at the district cities of Poye and Le, distant west from Tientsin 360. It appears to me, from the rumours amongst the people and news received through the Yamuns, that the rebel forces continue to occupy the same ground which they did on the departure of the steamers *Shanse* and *Yingtzefee* on the 29th February, except that they have spread themselves further west to Hwaeloo city. The Chinese merchants distinctly state that the rebels still occupy the centre of this province. Lately, 3,500 mounted Mongols, under the command of Powang-ye, son of Sangko-linsin, have been brought between the rebels and Tientsin. Nearly the whole body are mounted on camels and great deeds are expected from them against the rebel cavalry. I am still of the opinion that the Imperial generals are only biding their time in attacking the rebels, and that the Imperial cause will come out in the end victorious. The rebels, in the meantime, are doing a great deal of harm to the country, and will do still more till they are put down.

Business in imports remains in the same inactive condition, and I cannot report any rates for either manufactures or opium.

*

12th March, 1868.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The weather has been so unpropitious for training lately, that the Athletic Sports Committee have put off the meeting for a fortnight, to give competitors more time for preparation. The only danger is that we may now chance upon such hot weather as that which marred the meeting last spring. The dates now fixed are the 17th and 18th proximo. Several second prizes have been added, and two additions made to the programme in the shape of native races.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

At a rifle meeting held on Monday, the handicap was won by Palamountain; the "heavy weight" Kidner, being second. We subjoin the scores made:—

Handicap for Military Rifles at 200, 400, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range.

Palamountain	35,	allowing 8 points	=27	1st prize.
Kidner, W.	43,	" 20 "	=23	2nd prize.
Cameron	35,	" 16 "	=19	
Harton	34,	" 12 "	=22	
Pearson	33,	" 18 "	=15	
Kidner, J.	32,	" 16 "	=16	
Bishop	26,	" 5 "	=21	
Smith	18,		18	
Sibbald	12,		12	

RACKETS.

An interesting Match was played at the Racket Court on Saturday last, between Mr. Brand, class A, and Mr. Whitaker, class B—the latter having challenged the former for his position. Betting was in favor of the B. man, which estimate proved correct, as he won the three first games, as follows—

1st game—Brand..... 8
Whitaker.....15
2nd " —Brand.....11
Whitaker 15
3rd " —Brand..... 8
Whitaker..... 15

The spectators were numerous, and to judge from the repeated applause, fully appreciated the activity displayed by the competitors.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following correspondence has passed with Messrs. Ashton & Co., regarding the proposal to remove the agency of the North-China Insurance Company from their hands.

To the Shareholders, Policy-holders, and Insurers in the North-China Insurance Company.

London, January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to call your attention to the enclosed Reports of two Meetings held in Shanghai.

It appears that, on the renewal of the Company for the next term of 1869 to 1871, the London Agency, as hitherto established, is to be abolished. The substituted plan proposed appears to us to have been resolved upon without proper information, consideration, or deliberation.

We shall endeavour to establish the fact that it will be the interest of the Company to continue the Agency in London in the hands of a mercantile firm.

This is the constitution of all the China Offices, eleven in number.

The Shareholders hitherto have been almost exclusively in China, and, as great success has attended the Office, they do not appear to contemplate the possibility of serious misfortunes.

The profits fall to the Shareholders, but a great portion of the risk and responsibility belongs to the Policy Holders and Insurers in Great Britain, who are Merchants, Agents, and Bankers, advancing their money in various ways. These parties demand consideration, and have a direct interest in knowing that the Office, at its commencement especially,—before premiums have accumulated—is established on a sound basis, that its paid up capital bears some proportion to the amount of liability assumed, and that the subscribed

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capital uncalled up, is due by Shareholders well able to pay, should very adverse business render a call necessary.

A liberal distribution of Shares in this Country would afford this security.

From our experience we do not hesitate to say that the supporters of the Office are numerous and influential, and we believe will, many of them, take Shares, if put before them by those in whom they have confidence.

We commenced this Agency, in 1863, and, up to the present time, the premiums have increased nine-fold, and our own contributions have amounted to considerably over a quarter of the total amount for the whole period.

Remuneration by a per centage must necessarily stimulate exertion to the utmost; and prosperity, as the result, is a bad reason for a change in management.

It is said that a salaried Secretary, with the necessary staff, would save money, and the approximated estimate is mentioned as £ 3,000 to £ 3,500; but there are incidents belonging to a "London Office," which if taken into account would increase the estimate some fifty per cent.

The other reason alleged for the change is, that Merchants do not like to expose their business by effecting Insurance through another Merchant. This appears to us a very weak objection, but whatever force there may be in it, must apply to every Assurance Office, we believe, in the World, since all have Merchant Directors, who overlook, more or less, current business.

In conclusion, we beg to say that we shall endeavour to obtain a reconsideration of the proposed plan, and hope that our Friends in this Country, and in China, will exert themselves to continue the Agency in our hands, thinking it best for the interest of the Company.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

Ashton & Co.

[*Issued to Shareholders only.*]

To the Directors and Shareholders of the North-China Insurance Company.

January, 1868.

Gentlemen,—At a meeting of Shareholders of the Company held at Shanghai in October last, the question was mooted as to the expediency of removing from our hands the business of the Company in London, prior to the expiration of the present partnership, which was in direct opposition to the terms of the Resolution passed in December, 1865, that we should act as the London Agents of the Company for the present term, 1866-1868, as heretofore. Upon receipt of this intelligence we at once addressed a letter to the Directors strongly deprecating any change during the existence of the present Company, and putting forward arguments which we consider strong against any such change hereafter, as prejudicial to the interests of the Company, should it be reconstituted.

At a subsequent Meeting, held in Shanghai, on the 18th November, it was resolved,—"That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the interests of the Company would be better served by the establishment of a special Agency in London, and that the Directors should be empowered to make the necessary arrangements for the establishment of such special Agency for the new term 1869-71: the Agency for the present term being left, as heretofore, in Messrs. Ashton & Co.'s hands."

We now beg to trouble you with extracts from the above letter, which refer to the economical and commercial views put forward by those who meditate a change in the management of the affairs of the Company in London.

The North China Insurance Company has from its commencement been managed in London by a Mercantile House, as its Agents, who have been remunerated by commission on the business they have transacted on account of, given to, or procured for the office. Its affairs have been, it is admitted, ably and zealously managed, and the business done has been large and is increasing.

The Agents being paid by a commission, with the prosperity of the office their remuneration has increased; but prosperity as the result of management is surely not a reason for a radical change in the Managers and the machinery employed.

It is said, however, that by the appointment of a salaried Secretary, a saving may be effected. This is possible, but doubtful; and to meet the assertion, we give the following sketch of an establishment and cost of a respectable Agency in London, worthy of the standing of the "North China," as it has been hitherto conducted.

We have put this estimate before many persons well competent to judge, and all agree in the total amount very nearly, though differing as to particular items.

Secretary, Treasurer, and Underwriter, combined in one person, salary per annum	£3,000
Three Directors, to form a Consulting Board, being Shareholders, as proposed	600
Three Clerks	300
Offices, Rent, Coals, Gas, &c.	500
Stationery, Books, etc., etc., etc.	200
Total...	£4,600

This expenditure would probably secure the services of an Underwriter of good standing, influence in London, experience, and high character, a good and efficient staff, and a first-class establishment.

It might be done cheaper by having clever, energetic men, of high character, but without influence, standing, or experience in this City—the position of the Company then, and public confidence in it, would not be improved, nor its material prosperity increased, but the reverse, we should think.

It is doubtful whether three Shareholders permanently resident in London willing to undertake the office, and being as they ought to be members of established first-class Firms, could be found; but if so, they certainly would not give their services unremunerated, and their remuneration cannot be put down at less than £ 200 a year each.

Assuming that there might be a trifling diminution in the expenses of the London Office, and assuming the business to continue undiminished under the new system, still this would not be entitled to any weight with an established Public Company in considering the question of abolishing a system of management which had materially conduced to the prosperity, which to say the least, the change would jeopardise. For let it be assumed, as is most probable, that the Returns under the altered system would be much diminished, at least for a time, the expense would be a fixed charge to be defrayed out of diminished profits.

From a Secretary, however trustworthy and respectable, and even if engaged at the rate which would secure an efficient person, it would not be reasonable to expect as much activity and zeal to be called forth by a fixed salary, as from those whose remuneration depends solely on their zeal and success.

We have appended to this letter, a Statement showing the amount of premiums received through the London Agency during the several years, from 1863 to the present time, from which will be seen the rapid increase in the business of this Agency, the premiums amounting in 1863 to about £5,900, and for 1867 to upwards of £52,000, and we would draw special attention to the fact that during the last three months, the net premia received have been at the rate of £75,000 per annum, and we have every reason to anticipate an increase on this sum, so long as the agency remains with us, while, on the other hand, we can confidently assert, from what has come to our knowledge since the proposed alterations have been canvassed, that considerably more than half this support, which is contributed by ourselves and our friends, will surely be withdrawn to other channels should we cease to be the Agents.

The Statement will also show, under the cyphers A to F, how small have been the amounts contributed on this side by the parties who have been the most prominent supporters of the alteration, in the discussions at the meetings in October and November last, fourteen other opposing Shareholders contributed nothing, and therefore do not appear in our list; the Directors will know how far the amount of business they have given to the office in China gives weight or otherwise to their opinions.

We would further observe that the business done to China is almost as large as the limit of the Company will allow. On nearly every Ship to Shanghai we have a full line, and very frequently have to re-insure; while to Hongkong, a very large average line on each Vessel is secured.

Altogther the business done to China we believe very far exceeds that of any other Office.

These facts are well worth consideration, as the earnings of the London Agency are rapidly becoming a very considerable portion of the whole income of the Company, and we are perfectly certain that were the support above referred to withdrawn, it could not possibly be replaced by any additional business, which it is supposed a special Agency could influence.

All other existing China Insurance Offices, eleven in number, are represented in London by mercantile firms, yet it is said that Merchants do not like to expose their business by effecting their Insurances through another Merchant. This is a very weak objection, but whatever force there may be in it, the objection would clearly be increased by the plan proposed, as the business done would thereby be exposed to the three Members of the Direction, who are to assist the Secretary, and therefore to three mercantile parties instead of one.

Surely, however, the best answer to this objection is the fact of the large and increasing business now being done by the Merchant Agency in London.

Another important element in the successful management of such an Agency should not be lost sight of, and that is the necessity for the exercise of financial knowledge experience and influence, in case of any sudden emergency.

We may refer with confidence to the experience of the Shanghai Board as to the way in which the credit of the Company has been maintained by us through very trying times.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, we would only ask you to take a reasonable and judicious view of the course you now propose, giving due weight to the arguments we have adduced; and we feel confident that all well-wishers to the Company will see that it would not be to their interest to change the present London management.

We are

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

Ashton & Co.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS, 1863-1867.

Contributed by	In 1863	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Ashton & Co.	3,400	4,418	5,689	9,085	13,001	35,713
26 other Shareholders	1,253	2,495	5,231	20,735	13,283	43,007
41 Non-Shareholders, and sundry Contributors under £100 per ann.	1,313	3,015	3,674	7,574	23,868	39,444
By Shareholder A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,136	1,136
" B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	366
" C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	293
" D.	.....	.....	.....	115	26	141
" E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	148
" F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31
Total	5,971	9,953	14,594	37,500	52,250	120,282

Abstract of above.

	£
Total contributed since commencement of Company by Ashton & Co.	35,713
Do. by 26 other Shareholders	43,007
Do. by 6 Shareholders A to F	2,118
Do. by 41 Non-Shareholders and sundry Contributors under £100 per annum.	39,444
Total	£120,282

25th January, 1868.

To Messrs. Ashton & Co., Agents North-China Insurance Company, Hatton Court, London, E.C.

Dear Sirs,—In reply to your request, I now beg to offer a few comments on your printed addresses to the Shareholders, Policy holders and Insurers, in the North China Insurance Company, calling attention to the Reports of two meetings held in Shanghai on the 18th October and 8th November, 1867. You express an opinion that, "The substituted plan proposed, appears to us to have been resolved upon without proper information, consideration or deliberation" and in another paragraph "This is the constitution of all China offices, eleven in number." If the report of the 18th October be turned to, you will find it stated by one of the original shareholders Mr. Hogg "the question was no new one. The Company had been established on the principle that its business should be carried on without the agency of private firms." "Indeed it was because other offices working out here did carry on their business through the agency of firms that this office had been established," and Mr. Groom's proposal for delay was because "time ought to be allowed for deliberation," but even he "was in favour of the special agency if it could be honourably established."

At the meeting of 18th November, the Chairman in his opening address said "The Directors would of course bow to the wishes of the shareholders in the matter, but he had no doubt that a knowledge of the circumstances had induced a change in public opinion since the last meeting." Mr. Groom referred to "a previous meeting with only one dissentient voice out of twenty nine, in favour of the agency being left in Messrs. Ashton and Co.'s hands."

Mr. Hogg said "They had seen the growth of opinion from the one dissentient shareholder, on the previous occasion, till it became general." Mr. Tate "endorsed Mr. Hogg's remark. As the unfortunate one who had stood alone on a former occasion, he was very well content to see the growth of the opinion he had then maintained."

These extracts seem to my mind to confute the statement thus put forth by you, and rather prove that the proposed plan has been the subject of deliberate and careful consideration.

You next state "The Shareholders hitherto have been almost exclusively in China, and as great success has attended the office they do not appear to contemplate the possibility of serious misfortunes."

That they did and do contemplate the possibility of serious misfortunes was proved by the present triennial Company, by increasing the paid up amount per share from Taels 500 to Taels 1,000, thus affording a greater security to the assured than had before existed, and also proving in as satisfactory a manner as is possible, "that its paid up capital bears some proportion to the amount of liability assumed," and surely "The Policy holders, and Insurers in Great Britain, who are Merchants, Agents and Bankers advancing their money in various ways," would be equally as safe and have as good an opportunity of obtaining the information you consider requisite for them, if the Company possessed a special agency of its own, as if its affairs were managed by a private Firm as at present.

I agree with you that "a liberal distribution of shares in this country would afford this security," it would also tend to increase the business of the Company, and thus help still further to the support of the separate agency, and as in this Company those shareholders who insure largely obtain proportionate returns, it would "necessarily stimulate exertions to the utmost on their part to bring business to the Company."

With regard to the cost of office, I think Mr. Hogg's remark "the question was not so much one of expense as independence" is an ample reply.

I now beg reference to your address "issued to shareholders only." In the first paragraph you state that you have "addressed a letter to the Directors strongly deprecating any change during the existence of the present Company," it is but right therefore to draw attention to the resolution passed at the meeting held in Shanghai on the 18th November that * * * "The Agency for the present term being left as heretofore in Messrs. Ashton and Company's hands."

It is on all sides admitted that during the time you have managed the affairs of the Company in London, much zeal and attention has been given to its working, yet it does not necessarily follow that by removing the Agency the prosperity of the Company would be diminished, and Mr. Hogg's statement before referred to viz., that "the Company had been established on the principle that its business should be carried on without the agency of private firm," shows what the intention has been from the commencement, and the proposed plan is therefore only a maturing of an original design.

That the business of the Company has a tendency still further to increase is proved by your own showing, and the Company being so firmly rooted will not suffer, it is to be hoped, so severely from the proposed change, as your letter would lead shareholders to infer.

You, acting in capacity of agents, have had such excellent opportunities of knowing the high position of the Company, that it is not to be for a moment wondered at, that you should have influenced so much business to it, more especially as the larger the contribution, the greater is the amount of profit to the assuring shareholders.

In referring to the ciphers A to F, as representing "how small had been the amounts contributed on this side, by the parties who have been the most prominent supporters of the alteration, in the discussions at the meetings in October and

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November last, fourteen other opposing shareholders contributed nothing and therefore do not appear in our list." You were right in drawing attention that "the Directors will know how far the amount of business they have contributed to the office in China gives weight or otherwise to their opinions;" for it is a fact known to yourselves as well as to most shareholders, that a large proportion of the business of the Company is contributed by those who do Riverine and Coasting Trade which, as the Chairman stated, was "large and successful * * * and had been very profitable," and who never open a risk to or from England and China, yet as shareholders they are quite entitled to vote in such a way as they deem most desirable for the interests of the Company.

In conclusion I trust that, after a dispassionate consideration of the causes set forth by the meeting as the reasons for the proposed change, you will be fully satisfied that no slight is in any way intended towards you, and that you will therefore, as shareholders, still continue your valued support and not withdraw it, as you would lead to be inferred by your statement,—"We can confidently assert from what has come to our knowledge, since the proposed alterations have been canvassed, that considerably more than half this support, which is contributed by ourselves and friends, will surely be withdrawn to other channels should we cease to be the agents."

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. THORNE,
of Thorne Brothers & Co.,
Shanghai.

JAPAN.

The *Japan Herald* at length furnishes us with details of the massacre of French sailors which was reported last week. It appears that M. Vice-Consul Viault and Commandant Roy had determined to walk to Sakai, and ordered the launch of the *Dupleix* to go there to bring them back.

"On Sunday morning about 10 o'clock the two gentlemen above named, started from the Legation taking leave of the Minister, as it was the intention of the Commandant to return to his ship, and that of M. Viault to go back to his post. The two gentlemen escorted by two of Prince Uwagima's men and two officers of the Osaka Municipal Government, proceeded on their way without obstruction. The road to Sakai is a fine hard road some 20 or 25 feet in width. At a place called Szmi-yo-shi their escort was increased by two Japanese Officers, who seemed as if they had been waiting for them. After staying a short time to inspect the fine temple at Szmi-yo-shi, the party now went on, quietly as before until they arrived about noon within a hundred yards or so of a bridge called the Yama-to-bashi crossing a large river called the Yama-to-gewa at a point about two miles distant from Sakai. Their escort was now accosted by some Japanese officers, and upon the Commandant asking what was the matter, M. Viault replied "it is not our business we have only to go on," and was about to do so when their guard stopped them and begged they would not go on, saying *Shi-ba-ra-ku matti matti* or wait a moment. Mr. Viault however, insisted on proceeding, when some officers came from the bridge, where there were several more armed men with flags. These officers entered into conversation with the escort, the result of which was that the latter strongly advised the foreigners to go into a neighbouring house. Seeing a mob gathering M. Viault and his companion did as they were requested, and awaited the result of the conference between their guard and the party occupying the bridge. After waiting a short time they were told they could not pass that day, the men on the bridge, who belonged to Prince Tosa refusing to allow foreigners to pass. They now sent another messenger to explain that they must pass in order to meet the steam launch which was ordered to be at Sakai at 3 o'clock, at the same time remonstrating, as strongly as their somewhat limited knowledge of the language would allow, upon the obstruction offered to their passing, as Sakai was a place which by treaty was especially mentioned free of access to foreigners. Messrs. Viault and Roy then returned to the Legation. In the mean time the steam launch and a whale boat got to Sakai, at 3 P.M., the latter went off to survey the harbour and the launch waited an hour or so, some of the men went on shore and gave their bread to the children, they were well treated and returned; the boatswain and engineer of the launch then went on shore, when two Japanese officers came up to them and taking them by the arm appeared to wish to show them something, they had gone but a few yards when one of the officers shouted and at once about 40 armed men surrounded them. The boatswain thrust aside those holding him and rushed on board the launch, the Japanese following to the water's edge, firing at the launch, shooting dead one of the engineers that was on board, as he was trying to start the engine.

The first mentioned engineer carried to the waters' edge in the rush, jumped in and was fired at, but dived under the launch and remained hidden between her and a native boat 20 minutes; hearing the firing cease, he peeped out and saw that all the miscreants were gone, on doubt they thought that all were killed in the boat, and were fetching instruments wherewith to destroy the launch. All of the crew that had jumped overboard were killed. As one sailor was clinging to the sea-wall, a ruffian thrust the muzzle of a rifle against his head and blew the poor fellow's brains out, another man's head was so mutilated by means of one of their trident-shaped weapons as almost to prevent recognition.

The engineer, the only one unhurt, climbed into the launch, but found that the engine was useless, the steam-pipe being cut open by a bullet, he then called upon the poor wounded wretches to assist him in getting the launch off; one man was shot through both arms, another had his intestines pierced from side to side by a ball, another was shot through the chest, and two were dead, (two of the wounded men died soon after). Yet those brave wounded men took up their oars—so sweet is life,—and managed to get outside the basin, where they were able to hoist sail and steer towards their ship.

The surveying boat hearing the firing came up just in time to see the finish of the affair, but having no arms but revolvers, the officer hurried off to the *Dupleix* for assistance, on arriving on board and reporting the affair, the Captain immediately sent off all his boats fully manned and armed; when about half way to the shore they were met by the launch, putting fresh hands into her they proceeded on their way to Sakai.

It was bright moonlight and near midnight when they reached there, men were seen moving about in the forts. The Commander of the boats thinking that perhaps Mr. Viault and his companion had not kept their appointment to meet the launch owing to their being made prisoners, hesitated to attack the place at night, thinking that the prisoners would be at once sacrificed, so resolved to return; on reaching the ship, he found the missing Commandant."

HAINAN.

(Notes and Queries.)

Having recently had the opportunity of seeing a number of the Li 黎, or aborigines of Hainan, at Yaichow 崖州, the most southerly town of the island, I have thought that a few facts, derived from personal observation and inquiry, may be interesting, in continuation of the information given in Mr. Bowra's translation in *Notes and Queries* for July last (p. 83). Those seen were of course the shu 熟 or semi-civilized Li, those called shêng 生 or uncivilized never leaving their mountain retreats except for plunder.

These people are undoubtedly connected with the race of mountaineers who, under the general name of Miao-tz 苗子, have, from the days of Shun and Yü the Great, given constant trouble to the Chinese Government, in the south-western provinces of the Empire. They are of about the same stature as the Chinese or a little smaller, and of a much more decided brown or copper colour. Their general appearance indicates an affinity with the Malay or brown races of south-western Asia and the neighbouring islands. They have high cheekbones and much more angular features than the Chinese, and their eyes are not oblique like those of the latter. Their hair is long, straight, and black, and the head entirely unshaven. In the men, the hair on the front part of the crown is twisted into a knot, and held in position by a pin of wood, bone, or metal thrust through it. The hair on the remaining part of the head is gathered into a similar but larger knot at the back of the neck; and fastened in a like manner. Beards were very scanty, or entirely wanting. In the women, the hair of the whole head was simply gathered together in a long mass hanging down the back, without any fastening, thus forming a natural and aboriginal waterfall. Most of the men seen wore simply a triangular piece of cloth around the loins, but a few had in addition a long cloth wound over the former. Some of them, however, who have settled permanently among the Chinese, were clothed in a manner similar to the latter, in loose trousers and tunic, but they are readily distinguished from the Chinese by the difference of complexion and features, as well as by the peculiar manner of wearing the hair. The people generally wore an abject look, and seemed rather shy, evincing scarcely any curiosity at the sight of the foreigners.

"The *shêng* Li live mostly by hunting. Their weapons are of the character commonly found among savage tribes, viz.: spears, clubs, bows, and shields, the latter made of rattan. In the handling of the bow especially they are said to be very expert. Their arrows, of wood or bamboo, are sometimes tipped with bone, and they are said occasionally to poison them. The *shu* Li till the soil, and carry on some traffic with the Chinese. They go back and forth in small parties between the towns and their habitations in the mountains, bringing in rice, firewood, garroo wood, several kinds of valuable timber, a kind of grass-cloth worked in colors in a neat pattern and a few other articles; and receive in exchange tobacco, cotton, and a few miscellaneous goods. We were informed that up to about a century since, the Chinese were in the habit of going into the mountains under conduct of the *shu* Li, for purposes of trade, but these having on several occasions acted as guides for the Chinese troops sent to subjugate the *shêng* Li, and for the *shêng* Li in their incursions upon the Chinese settlements, both the latter parties have become distrustful of them, and the Chinese consequently no longer visit the interior.

"The Li seem to possess the sullen, intractable temper characteristic of the Malay race, and although not often aggressive except under provocation, or the stimulus of self-preservation, are quick to avenge an injury or resent oppression, as evinced by the incident mentioned below.

"From the time when the Chinese first gained possession of the island, the Li have constantly resisted their encroachments by frequent inroads upon the frontier settlements, destroying the villages, plundering the crops, murdering the settlers, and sometimes attacking the small boats which bring cargo down from the interior. Upon the arrival of troops sent to quell the disturbance, they retire to their mountain fastnesses, whither the Chinese do not dare to follow them. The troops gone they again sally forth with impunity. At the time of our visit nearly all the Li had retired to the mountains, on account of a disturbance which had recently taken place a few miles from Yaichow. A petty military official had attempted to exort excessive taxes from them, whereupon they rose and slew him, with a number of soldiers. The uprising was of sufficient magnitude to call for the presence of the Taotai and Chêntai, both of whom had been on the spot. We were told that such outbreaks were of constant occurrence; they are doubtless owing in numerous instances to the tyranny and extortion of the local officials, which the hot-blooded Li are not slow to resent.

The island has thus been the scene of a perpetual conflict between them and the Chinese, in which the latter seem to have frequently fared the worse. Sixty-four years after the first conquest of the island in B. C. III., it was formally abandoned by the Chinese, on account of the difficulty of holding it, and at several periods since then it has thrown off the foreign yoke, maintaining a partial independence for a considerable length of time. This disturbed and unsettled condition has been owing to a great extent to the temporizing policy of the Chinese officials sent to the island, who, considering themselves exiled there for a few years, five at the most, and having no assurance that any reforms they might undertake would not be undone by their successors, have taken no interest in the island beyond maintaining a *quasi* state of quiescence.

Several attempts have been made at different periods to colonize them upon unoccupied lands, and bring them within the influences of civilization, but whether with more than temporary success it is impossible to judge. In 1088, the Sung Emperor Chê Tsung 哲宗 endeavoured by a proclamation to induce the *shêng* Li to submit, and he executed a military officer for having caused the death of some of the Li. In 1174 about two thousand of them voluntarily submitted themselves to the Chinese authorities, and a compact of peace was made with them, by which they bound themselves to give up plundering. In 1292, in the reign of Kublai Khan, the first of the Mongol Emperors, an effort was made on a larger scale to colonize them. Over twenty thousand of them were taken from their caves and villages, settled upon lands in the eastern part of the island, and all taxes were remitted for two years. Again in 1730, under Yungchêng 雍正 of the present dynasty, a general movement towards submission having taken place, the Governor General of the two Kwang memorialized the Emperor, and an edict was issued, fixing an annual capitation tax of one candareen, and directing the magistrates to treat them with kindness and justice, as proof of his good faith and gracious favor.

In the time of the Ming Emperor Yunglo 永樂, the experiment was made of organizing bodies of the *shu* Li as soldiers. In time of war they were to act as guides and pioneers to the Chinese troops, and in times of peace were to be distributed throughout the different garrisons of the island. This attempt reminds us of the similar employment of some classes of native troops in India during the rebellion of 1857. As to its success or failure no information is given.

Whether, under a government in which justice is tempered with mercy, these degraded savages could be elevated in the scale of civilization and humanity, or whether they would prove, like many of the American Indians, unsusceptible to the influence and example of a superior race, it is in vain to ask. Their experience of this superior race, like that of the Indians, has too often been one of justice; and were a renewed effort to be made to redeem the island from its present unprosperous condition, it could probably be made successful only by their total extermination.—E. C. TAINTOR.

MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN THE EAST.

(Indian Daily News.)

NOT as an event in missionary enterprise but as an opportunity of learning how far that enterprise has been successful, and the prospects of further success, the meeting presided over by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on Saturday last, was most important to those who watch for indications of alleged progress. More harm than good has been done to the apostolic cause by the annual reports submitted to the societies in England. As Dr. Macleod remarked, it is far more satisfactory to hear and see the testimony of progress, than to glance at these unreadable and unvalued statements—but related as the facts were on Saturday afternoon, they possess a far greater than mere numerical significance. It may be interesting to know that the society for the propagation of the gospel, as its representative told us, had made sixteen thousand nominal Christians, very many of whom were Christians at heart, or that ten lepers had been converted in an institution intended for the refuge of these unfortunates; it may even be gratifying to hear the number of schools, churches, and missionaries scattered over the country; but these are simple arithmetical consequences which, in the eyes of those who have laboured to obtain them, may seem of the highest importance in that character, but which, to those who are not on the platform, seem merely the ordinary result of the judicious application of a certain amount of money and labour—we may add of intelligence and Christian faith. They might have been less, they might have been more, but they do not tell half so well of the prospects of the missionary in India, as the speakers themselves, perhaps, unconsciously did, when they used them for such demonstration. It was remarkable to observe the different estimates implied of such success in this country. The early missionary—primeval we shall call him, preaching under the primeval tree—reckoned his labours by the number of converts. These missionaries have done the same, but they have done more. They have reckoned schools and school fees, native churches and their contributions, they have alluded to the marked absence of any general desire on the part of the people to argue in favour of idolatry, and they have even pointed to the rise of a natural religion amongst the more enlightened natives, as marks of triumphant success. Much, very much of this is due to missionary labours, but does it represent success? To teach some thousands of boys in missionary schools, to find them even paying for such education, is a marvellous revolution when compared with ten years ago, but subtract from the number that leave these institutions the few that are converted, and what is the result but a contribution to the ranks of those who are rejecting idolatry, and adopting a system of natural religion. We do not hesitate to say that nine-tenths, perhaps ninety-nine-hundredths of the boys being educated in our missionary schools will be regularly contributed to the Brahmoism now rising up in this city. The day before this missionary meeting, there was another assembly at which a native, a man of mark, and of much promise amongst his countrymen, eloquently addressed an assembly on the occasion of the Brahmo anniversary. The Viceroy of India was present, Dr. Macleod and several missionaries heard him speak, and on Saturday more than one bore testimony to the power which that man and the faith that he represents is exercising. But does either Dr. Macleod or Dr. Mitchell think that this new association of monotheists will yet form the centre of that great national church of Christ in India which the former in such rapturously prophetic spirit described? Are the minds that have been trained by Christian missionaries, and which when a period of decision and development has arrived, put aside the Christian faith and adopt one which to them has this particular attraction that it has been conceived in their native land by native minds, and that it promises to be a national religion, are these the men to lay the foundations of a great Christian church? * * * The work done, considering the formidable difficulties under which the workers labour, is not a failure, but these very successes, as they are now evident to us, prove that there is a serious change impending over the results of missionary efforts, and the view taken of even these by those who work them, indicates that a still more striking change is coming over their expectations and estimates of success, and consequently over the grand scheme that was to evangelize India from cape to mountain. The direct results may be greater, more individually gratifying to those who engage in a work likely to prove most discouraging, but, comprehensively regarded, we may take this opportunity of asking whether the power of the missionary, so far as regards the successful propagation of the gospel, is not abating, and whether it is not daily becoming more evident, that it is only a spontaneous and purely local movement that will ever successfully tend to the expansion of the Christian religion? There will be difference of opinion on this subject, but whatever the answer it need not discourage. It is worth having been engaged even in the little that has been done, it is no little glory to have been employed in the work that has brought about even such unlooked for results. it is a triumph to think that even if Christian teachers cannot sometimes succeed in teaching Christ, they can demonstrate the rights of God, that they have taken the lead in the enlightenment of a whole nation, that in this respect they have set an example unparalleled in the history of the whole word, and that all this has been accomplished side by side with the work for which they were specially ordained. A greater triumph may yet reward them, but it will not be as the labour of their own hands. The time has almost arrived for native Christians to assume the great work. And it is only when these have fairly tried to raise a national temple, and exhibited that energy and enthusiasm that early performers show, that it may finally be determined whether India will ever be a great Christian country.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			292,600.23	162.25	199.77	292,981.15	4,410.00	329.20	29,132.21	6,724.77	1,769.30	10,438.71	20,810.20	74,154.96
Andreas	March 21	London	7,537.35	..	..	7,537.35	365.70	..	200.96	87.01	21.07	55.82	135.07	865.63
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	300,137.58	162.25	199.77	300,518.50	4,776.60	329.20	29,333.17	6,811.78	1,790.37	10,494.53	20,945.27	75,020.59

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,532.34	483.66	3,279.44	8,088.50	10,331.42	68,299.62
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,532.34	483.66	3,279.44	8,088.50	10,331.42	68,299.62

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			6,093.96	..	42,261.23	48,715.16	..	96.03	2,155.62	407.51	357.20	..	99.01	3,035.3[illegible]
Ganges	March 18	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.03	..	..	..	10.23	43.2[illegible]
Steuhuen	„ 19	Tientsin	..	..	1,795.58	1,795.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6,093.96	..	44,416.81	50,510.74	..	96.03	2,188.65	407.51	357.20	..	109.24	3,078.5[illegible]

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	27956	8123	363	492	36934	6725	43659
	542	222	..	4	768	364	1132
Total	28498	8345	363	496	37702	7089	44792

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as last Report		293.90	..	290.00	11,711.67	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	17,674.02
Alicia Annie	March 19	..	..	..	60.00	..	..	..	..	..	60.00
F. Rock	„ 20	..	..	..	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	21.00
Charlie	„ 23	..	..	..	49.50	..	..	..	..	..	49.50
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		293.90	..	290.00	11,842.17	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	17,804.52

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21st, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	985½	985.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7.80
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	985½	985.50	..	..	..	..	10	7.80
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	33	33.00	111	133.20	65	78.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Hongkong. Chts.	Hongkong. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	160	160.00	12	12.00	51	51.04	53	53.00	105	105.00	73	73.00	104	104.00	..	..	558	555.04
Patna	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	8	9.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	3	3.60	..	..	5	6.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7.80	10	7.80
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	160	160.00	12	12.00	54	54.64	53	53.00	105	105.00	75	75.40	112	113.60	10	7.80	581	581.44

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SHANGHAI, MARCH 28, 1868.

IMPORTS.

THE Mail arrived yesterday. Telegrams had been received *viâ* Kiachta to 26th February, which represented 8 lbs. 4 oz. Grey Shirtings to have advanced to 11/6 per piece, and Cotton to 9d. per lb. Telegrams by this Mail to 20th February, quote Cotton easier. The *Phœnix* from Cardiff, coal laden, arrived on the 18th. The *Mary Francis* from the same port, also coal laden, got ashore, about the 20th on the South Bank and has been abandoned by her consignees. There has been some activity in Manufactured Goods. Exchange is advancing.

SOFT GOODS.—GREY SHIRTINGS.—A further improvement has taken place in these goods during the past week, and considerable sales from first hands—with large transactions from second holders—are reported at gradually hardening rates. Foreign buyers have purchased freely to arrive, and there are now not so many sellers unless at advanced prices. The quotations given below represent the values of goods on the market. There is as yet no news from the North to induce large operations by the native dealers.

T.-CLOTHS.—Fair sales are quoted at higher prices for first and second class Cloth.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The lower counts have been asked for, and have changed hands to a moderate extent at quotations.

DRILLS.—Have advanced in value, and remain in good enquiry.

FANCY GOODS and WOOLLENS.—Show no change worthy of note.

METALS.—There have been no further arrivals, and supplies are not much in excess of requirements, still the market continues inactive and concessions in price must be made to effect sales. NAIL ROD Tls. 2.50 *a* 2.60 and FLAT and ROUND Tls. 2.90.

COAL.—There is little change to record. The cargo of the wreck *Mary Francis* was sold by Auction yesterday and brought Tls. 240. Australian coal is in good demand.

LEAD.—A speculative enquiry, Tls. 6.30 offered for favourite brands.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—No change to note.

TIN.—Saleable.

SUGAR.—Rates are nominally the same—a few small deliveries have been made.

RICE.—Some enquiry for Foreign cargo, and Tls. 1.20 *a* 1.50 offered, according to quality.

LAND, HOUSES & SHARES.—The Alpha Farm of about 17 mow of ground and a cottage realized Tls. 2,300. Some land at Sikawei brought only Tls. 6 per mow. A plot of land in the Settlement at Hankow and another on the Woosung road did not draw a bid.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 73.60 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.8.4	to	1.9.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.2.6
9 to 9½ lbs.	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.0.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.1.5
60 ,,	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.2.5
64 ,,	,,	2.3.0	,,	2 3.5
66 *a* 72 Reed	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.6.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.5	,,	4.2.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	4.0.0	,,	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	,,	4.2.5	,,	.....
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.0.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	1.3.0	,,	2.0.5
8 to 8 4 lbs.	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.8.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.5	,,	0.7.0
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	℔ pc.	2.3.5	,,	2.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4.5
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.2.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.8.5
Blue	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.5.0
Brown	,,	2.3.0	,,	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.4.5
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.1	,,	0.2.2
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.0	,,	0.2.1
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.6½
26 in.	,,	0.2.4	,,	0.2.5
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	12.7.5	,,	13.2.5
S S	,,	12.5.0	,,	13.0.0
S S S	,,	10.5.0	,,	11.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	6.4.0	,,	6.5.0
Assorted	,,	6.4.0	,,	6.6.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	12.0.0	,,	12.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.4.0	,,	4.6.0
SPANISH STRIPES	℔ yd.	0.6.0	,,	0.7.5
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.4.0	,,	3.9.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.9.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
Hoop	,,	2 4.0	,,	2.5.0
Flat and Round	,,	3.0.0	,,	.....:

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
LEAD	℔ pl.	6.2.0	to	6.4.0
TIN PLATES	℔ box	5.5.0	,,	6.0.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.0.0	,,	.....
FLINTS	℔ pl.	0.6.5	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	4.0.0	,,	4.5.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.4.0	,,	5.6.0
White	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China		3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.4.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.9.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.4.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.5.0
Malabar	,,	12.0.0	,,	13.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	1.1.0	,,	1.2.0
Siam	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.5.0
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0	to	19.5.0
Malacca	,,	20.0.0	,,	20.5.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	.....	,,	.....
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.20	,,	.....
good to fine	,,	1.50	,,	.....
Chinese	,,	1.2.0	,,	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.3.0
Formosa	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.7.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.4.0
Swatow	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.9.0
Canton	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.4.0
Manila	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.8.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0	,,	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	10.00	,,	.....
American Anthracite	,,	13.0.0	,,	.....
Sydney	,,	10.0.0	,,	11.0.0
Japan	,,	6.5.0	,,	7.0.0

OPIUM.—The mail steamer arrived yesterday, bringing us 1,038 chests *Malwa* and 411 chests *Patna*.

Malwa.—Transactions in this kind of opium continue on a most limited scale, owing chiefly to the continued receipt of unsatisfactory news from Tientsin and the outports generally, and unless more encouraging news be received, with our present large stocks, prices must decline still more. Prior to the mail steamer's arrival, first quality *Malwa* was on offer at Tls. 510 per picul, there is now of course no rate, it is however expected the market will open at Tls. 500, 505 per picul.

Patna.—Owing to the continued scarceness of supplies of this kind, prices here have ruled high, and time bargains falling due a few days since were settled at Tls. 540.45 per chest, we now quote this kind at Tls. 525 per chest with a very small stock.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—2,000 chests Congou and 400 half-chests Green comprise the whole business of the fortnight. The prices paid, Tls. 20 *a* 20½ for the Congou (third crop Oopack and Ningchow) and Tls 26 and 27 for the Green (common Shanghai packed) show no change, the market for both kinds being firm. About 1,500 chests Congou and 2,500 packages Green—all common and undesirable Teas compose the remaining stock. The *Magellan* is filling slowly for London and the *Tavistock* is still on the berth for New York—both vessels being the last of the season to their respective ports.

SILK.—The settlements of Silk made during the past fortnight are estimated at about 500 bales, of which fully 200 bales are Re-reeled Silks and Throwns. Prices have ruled about the same as last mail, with the exception of the commoner grades which are Tls. 10 *a* 20 per picul lower, but true classic Silks remain firm at last quotations.

The unsold stock is reduced to barely 400, bales and is composed chiefly of common Silks.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been no change since the last issue.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 7½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 9½d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	5s. 9¾d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 10d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.35	
Documentary, 6 months' sight,		fcs. 7.37½	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 302 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,		Rs. 301 ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		27½ per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight,		28 ,, ,,	

BULLION :—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168.5 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.1 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.6.0.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—74.6.0.
COPPER CASH.—1,460 per Tael.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES
(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. MORISON'S system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Rona" from Kiukiang—Revd. Mr. Perkis, and 25 Chinese. Per "Erl King" from Hongkong—Messrs. W. Wallich, Williams, and Rotanjee, two 2nd class Europeans and 50 Chinese. Per "Island Queen" from Foochow—Messrs. Maitland, Cock, Gantlam, Defaud, and 40 Chinese. Per "Fe-loong," from Nagasaki.—Messrs. Adams, Bell, Delopse, Lecat, and two Japanese. Per "Moyune" from Hankow—The Bishop of Victoria and the Rev. Mr. Vaughan. Per "Minca" from Newchwang—Mr. Moore. Per "Phase" from Yokohama—Messrs. Cordman, Kergont, Guieu, and Delamoun. Per "Douglas," from Hongkong,—Messrs. R. Haslam, G. A. Archer, J. Maitland, W. A. Moore, M. Clampett, W. A. O'Connor, Carles, W. Turner, Hore, Vernede, P. Molison, Still, Hudson, Capt. Stevens, and 46 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Ganges," for Hongkong. Mrs Lyons, Messrs. Dudley, Grant, E. Laidrick, J. Petitjean, Gallager, and six Chinese. Per str "Kiangsee," for Ningpo,—Mr. Gundry. Per "Erl King" for Hongkong—The Bishop of Victoria, the Revd. Mr. Vaughan, and Messrs. Coysh, and J. Berwick. Per "Duplelx," for Hongkong,—Messrs. P. S. Forbes, Welsch, Bourrelis Moris, Antoine, Iriberren, Von Eyken and two brothers, Lieut. Boucher, I.N; Mrs. Checa, infant and maid servant; Mr. and Mrs. Schut and four children; and one Chinaman.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishments and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

17my 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

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ELLWOOD'S
ARI-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Great Charlotte Street, S. London,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

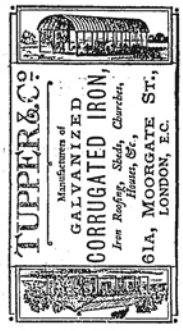
Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

Caution.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood & Sons'" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ARCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Decriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

THE "GALLOWAY"

PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.

These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues.

They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,

Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c., &c

MANCHESTER.

30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies' Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Agents in Shanghai Messrs. Watson, Cleave & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS

G. L. de San & Em. Dietz,

Commission Merchants,

Brussels, Belgium.

Supply

IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

21ma-68 1528 December 24th, 1867.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

LONDON.

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc., etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 *and* 52, *St. Paul's Churchyard.*

LONDON.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

VICTORIA PERFUMERY.

RIGAUD & Co.,

45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

THE *Victoria Perfumery* is now adopted by the *élite* of the aristocracy and fashionable world on account of the superior articles for the toilet each of which has been made a speciality.

The new perfumes prepared with the *Essence of Ylangylang* extracted by distillation from the *Unona odoratissima* and imported from the Philippine islands are beyond comparison for their delicacy and sweetness. We therefore recommend the *beau monde* to try as a handkerchief perfume

The Extract of Ylangylang

AND

The Manilla Bouquet.

RIGAUD'S TOLUTINE

Is an admirable toilet-water, the true talisman of beauty, preserving the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion. It is the perfection of science adapted to the toilet, and is uncontestably superior to Eau de Cologne, or the most esteemed of vinegars and the Florida water.

Miranda Soap.

COMPOSED MAINLY OF THE MILK OF THE LETTUCE AND THE LILY

A simple comparison of this soap with others sold by the perfumery trade, suffices to prove its superiority. It gives the skin a delightful silky surface, it lathers abundantly, forming a real milk-bath, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

In Shanghai at Messrs. J Llewellyn & Co

16ap 1717 January 16th 1868.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

Manufacturers of

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

OAKEY'S

CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT may be had on application at the Office of this Journal.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS,

LIVERPOOL.

Manila Rope, Spun and made by Machinery.

Wire Rope, of Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships and Mines.

Cordage and Bolt Rope, of best Russian and Italian Hemp.

Shipchandlers', Engineers', and Naval Stores.

Price lists will be forwarded regularly, at request.

30ju-68 1366 December 31st, 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, Especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

These preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)

PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

Agents.—*Shanghai*—J. Llewellyn & Co

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Mar. 18	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Mar. 17	General	Russell and Co
... 18	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmonds	Yokohama	... 12	do	P. & O. Co
... 18	Phœnix	Br sh	906	Cullen	Chardiff v. Milford	Oct. 6	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 20	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	Mar. 14	Beancake	Trautmann and Co
... 20	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 19	General	Russell and Co
... 20	Paou Shun	Chi str	250	Becker	Cruise	... 18		Chinese Government
... 20	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin and Chefoo	... 14	General	Russell and Co
... 20	Skjold	Dan bg	194	Jensen	Put back			Niles Möller
... 20	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 18	General	Russell and Co
... 21	Williamette	Chi str	175	McLeod				Chinese Government
... 22	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow	... 18	General	Glover and Co
... 22	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 21	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 18	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFarlane	Fuchau	... 20	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 23	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	... 17	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 23	Japan	N.Ger.sch	240	Sinberdich	Chefoo	... 19	Beancake	Siemssen and Co
... 23	Amur	Rus baq	247	Gyllowphan	Nagasaki	... 71	Coals	H. Fogg and Co
... 24	Fenella	Chi str		Sanyin	Fuchau	... 13		Chinese
... 24	Whufoo Pau	Chi str	209	George	Fuchau	... 23		Chinese
... 24	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	... 22	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 24	Nazarene	Br sh	315	Todd	Fuchau	... 18	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 24	Confucius	Chi str	265	Masseilles	Cruise			Chinese Government
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 24	General	Russell and Co
... 25	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnston	Hankow	... 22	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Miaca	Br str	306	Sutherland	Newchwang	... 21	Beancake	Borntraeger and Co
... 25	Kadosh	Am baq	655	Deshon	Fuchau	... 18	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 26	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	... 21	Silk & Sundries	Messageries Imperiales
... 26	Anna	N.Ger.sch						
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 26	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Douglas	Br str	615	Pitman	Hongkong	... 22	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 27	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 25	General	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Mar. 18	Shenandoah	U. S. G.B.	.....	Hatfield			
... 18	Sylvia	H. M. S.	.....	Brooker	Nagasaki		
... 18	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 18	Fontenaye	Br sh	634	Crook	Foochow	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 18	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin & Chefoo	do	Trautmann and Co
... 18	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Newchwang	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 18	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 18	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marseilles	Trial Trip		Chinese Government
... 19	Ganges	Br str	742	Cates	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 20	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 20	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 20	Aurora Australis	Br baq	508	Todd	Chefoo	Re-exports	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 20	Alicia Annie	Br baq	300	Kirbey	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Fobes and Co
... 20	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 20	F. Reck	Bre baq	546	Denker	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 21	Ashuelot	Am str	313	Rowse	Nagasaki	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
... 21	Tientsin	Br baq	253	Jarman	Tientsin	Rice, etc.	Russell and Co
... 22	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 22	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 22	Osaka	Br str	417	Bardis	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 22	Neptune	Br sh	290	Schofield	Chefoo	Opium	Master
... 23	Helen	Br baq	282	Law	Tientsin	Wheat	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 23	Andreas	Bre sh	805	Krabb	London	Tea, &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 23	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 24	Charley	Am baq	440	Cavanagh	Chefoo	do	Frazar and Co
... 24	Salacia	Br baq	423	Stewart	Hongkong	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 24	Vulcan	Br str	135	Findlay	Nagasaki	Stores & Re-exports	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 24	Vineta	H.P.M.S.	.....	Kuhn	Japan		
... 25	Chloris	Prus baq	309	Lund	Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 25	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 25	Lamont	Br str	774	Spencer	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 26	Erl King	Br str	1014	Pinel	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 26	Pallas	Ham baq	526	Wulff	Chefoo	Re-exports	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 26	Fenella	Chi str		Sanyin			Chinese
... 27	Chillingham	Br baq	452	Dunn	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 27	Wenzel	H.M.G.B.	.....	Richards			
... 27	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 27	Whufoo Pau	Chi str	209	George			Chinese
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHENCE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
P & O M	Cadiz	Edmonds	Br str	481	Mar 18	Yokohama	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	29th instant
6 p	Confucius	Masseilles	Chi str	265	Mar 24	Cruise	Chinese Government		
D W	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 18	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
O D	Fe-loong	Pritchard	Br str	260	Mar 24	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
7 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
S S N W	H] Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1133	Jan 19	Hankow	Russell and Co		
7 a	Hong-que		Am str						
2 p	Island Queen	McFarlane	Br str	120	Mar 23	Foochow	Borntraeger and Co	Foochow	To-day
3 p	Miaca	Sutherland	Br str	306	Mar 25	Newchwang	Borntraeger and Co	Tientsin	To-day
S S N W	Moyune	Johnston	Am str	700	Mar 25	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	29th instant
3 p	Pawtuxet	Goodwin	Am str	283	Mar 12	N. York v. Batavia	Augustine Heard and Co		
6 p	Paou Shun	Becker	Chi str	250	Mar 20	Cruise	Chinese Government		
U W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Mar 26	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
D W	Shanse	Friend	Am str	561	Mar 20	Tientsin	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	29th instant
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
3 p	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610	Feb 29	Hankow	Glover and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	19 STEAMERS								

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MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O W	Adelina	Dennett	Br sh	730	Mar 17	Cardiff	Order		
2 s	Akindo	Scott	Br baq	369	Mar 17	Nagasaki	John Thorne and Co		
7 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
2 s	Amur	Gyllowpaho	Rus baq	247	Mar 23	Nagasaki	H. Fogg and Co		
O L L	Anna	[N.	Ger. sch		Mar 26				
7 s	Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Am sh	1253	Feb 27	Newport	Order		
2 c	Aunt Lizzie	Proctor	Br baq	536	Mar 16	Foochow	Frazar and Co	Hongkong	30th instant
2 s	Claro Babuyan	Errington	Br baq	357	Mar 14	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co	Taowan	Immediately
8 s	Gen. Havelock	Cawse	Br baq	521	Mar 4	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Manila	Cld. 27th inst
1 s	Guiding Star	Bishop	Br baq	415	Mar 16	Swatow	Frazar and Co	Chefoo	To-day
2 p	Hope	Henderson	Br baq	453	Mar 16	Shields	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	To-day
8 s	Isabella Ridley	Watson	Br baq	516	Mar 5	Cardiff	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
7 c	Japan	Sinberdich	Ham sch	210	Mar 23	Chefoo	Siemssen and Co		
8 s	Juan Rattray	Williams	Am baq	486	Mar 5	Yokohama	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
2 p	Kadosh	Deshon	Am baq	655	Mar 25	Foochow	Frazar and Co		
6 s	Layard	Watson	Br bg	175	Mar 15	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	Tientsin	Early
9 c	Leander	Petherick	Br sh	882	Mar 12	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow	Cld. 27th inst
2 s	Lorelei	Ingermann	Prus baq	303	Mar 14	Taiwanfoo	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Taiwan	Cld. 27th inst
1 s	M. W. Sass	Arentzen	Dan baq	304	Mar 14	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Magellan	Crosbie	Br sh	613	Feb 24	Liverpool	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
1 s	Mogi	Gorlach	Neth bg	230			T. Kroes and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Mountain Ash	Aitchison	Br baq	437	Dec 21	Amoy	Textor and Co		
2 c	Nazarene	Todd	Br sh	815	Mar 24	Foochow	Frazar and Co		
T W	Phœnix	Cullen	Br sh	906	Mar 18	Cardiff v. Milford	Frazar and Co		
6 s	Princess of Wales	Shepperd	Br sh	996	Feb 21	Newport	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
2 s	Skjold	Jensen	Dan bg	194	Mar 20	Put back	Nils Möller		
6 s	Spray	Stopher	Br sch	225	Oct 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
6 s	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 12	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
2 s	Tavistock	Tate	Br sh	532	Jan 2	Shields	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
M D	White Adder	Moore	Br sh	915	Mar 11	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
	30 Vessels								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O L L	Euxine	Annatoyn	British barque	398	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	250	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsau	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 s	Basilisk	.....	Hewett, v.c.	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	Mar 13	Hongkong
4 s	Slaney	.....	Elwyn	H. M. G. B.	1	80	50	Mar 7	Chinkiang
2 s	Deroulede	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section :—
1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section :—
6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus :—
S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre; P., Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D —Muirhead's Dock... .... O. U. L. p
S S N W —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ... 2 s
G W —Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf... ... ... 2 s
K W —Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s
P & O M —P. & O. Company's Moorings ... ... 3 s
P & O W —P. & O. Company's Wharf ... ... 2 p
S S N W, H—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque. 5 s
A H W —Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 5 s
N B J —Nicholson & Boyd's Jetty ... ... 7 p

O D —Old Dock... ... ... 6 s
H W —Hunt's Wharf ... ... 7 s
T W —Trautmann's Wharf ... ... 7 s
U W —Union Wharf ... ... 7 s
F W —Farnham's Wharf ... ... 7 s
D W —Dent's Wharf ... ... 8 s
G L W —Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 9 s
B N Y —British Naval Yard ... ... 9 p
S S N D —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p

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